

THE OLD ROMAN.

Seventy-Seventh Birthday of
Thurman.It is Celebrated as a Partisan
Holiday.Affecting Address by the Honored
Guest—Speeches by Grover
Cleveland and Others.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—The capital of Ohio, in the events of this day, has become a veritable Mecca of the Democracy. To this city have come the Democrats of the country at large to pay homage to the "Old Roman," Allan G. Thurman, on the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday.

All day Mr. Thurman has been the recipient of attentions which few American statesmen have enjoyed after their retirement from the arena of politics, and to every caller, high or low, he has extended with kindly smiles the genial hand of good fellowship.

The magnificence of the celebration today and the banquet tonight is a token of the esteem in which Judge Thurman is held by the Democrats of Ohio and the country at large. Throughout the entire day every incoming train brought Democrats of prominence from all sections of the United States until tonight the scene can be likened to no gathering less than a national convention.

One of the first to arrive this morning was Ex-President Cleveland. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by citizens who gathered at the depot. His progress through the streets to the executive mansion was followed by a shouting crowd. Throughout the day the Ex-President shared with Judge Thurman the felicitations of Democratic leaders who called to pay their respects. The ex-President first went from the depot to the executive mansion and during the forenoon held a public reception at the state house, a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns being fired outside. From early morning the corridors of the state house were thronged with people. Ex-Private Secretary Lamont, Governor Campbell and many prominent Democrats were present at the reception, in the course of which the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. The remark was often heard from men, while shaking hands with Mr. Cleveland: "You will be our next President."

At the conclusion of the reception Mr. Cleveland drove to Judge Thurman's residence and congratulated him on his seventy-seventh anniversary, assuring him that the Democracy of the Nation were rejoiced at his continued vigor and hoped he might be spared for many years of usefulness. Judge Thurman replied that no years or future years could possibly increase the warmth of the congratulations he had received today from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland then returned to Governor Campbell's mansion, where he and a few friends were entertained at luncheon.

The banquet hall tonight was decorated in a most beautiful manner. The celebration was under the auspices of the Thurman Club, which had charge of all arrangements. Noticeable among the decorations were large portraits of Cleveland and Thurman.

Among the participants were Senators and ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen and Congressmen, Governors, ex-Governors and Governors-elect, besides gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in various channels of public and private life.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, ex-President Cleveland and Judge Thurman entered the room, Mr. Cleveland supporting his venerable companion, who was further assisted by a cane, and walked slowly up the hall. A mighty cheer, long and loud, greeted the two distinguished guests, continuing until the chairman motioned to their seats.

After the party was seated, every man rose again and waved the traditional red, white and blue handkerchief in honor of the "Old Roman." Mr. Thurman bowed, smiling, to his 1000 admirers, and Mr. Cleveland did likewise, as cheers for him rent the air.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Chairman Lente, of the Thurman Club, made a brief speech, introducing as the guest of honor, Congressman Outhwaite. When Mr. Outhwaite delivered a brief eulogy of Judge Thurman, the guests arose to their feet again and the scene of wild enthusiasm was one that would have swelled with pride the heart of any human being. It was five minutes before the ovation subsided sufficiently to allow Judge Thurman to reply.

JUDGE THURMAN RESPONDED.

Judge Thurman responded to the toast, "Our Guests." He said in the beginning that he was not here tonight to make any elaborate speech. He was here to express a heartfelt appreciation of the honor they have so kindly seen fit to do him, to thank with his whole heart, his neighbors, his fellow citizens of Ohio, and the distinguished gentlemen from other States for their mark of friendship and esteem.

"I am here," said he, "at the age of 77, to repeat my testimony, so often given, of my confidence in the beneficent effects of free institutions and my firm belief of their duration in this continent and their gradual but certain extension over other and larger portions of the globe. Short as has my life been, in comparison with the life of the Nation, it has been long enough for me to see my native land, under free institutions, increase in population more than seven fold, in wealth in a very far greater degree, in extent of territory more than double its area, in general well being and prosperity of people and in their educational advantages and religious privileges without a rival in the world, while its magnificent works of internal improvement, its wonderful agriculture, its great mines and manufactures and its marvelous means of

communication, erections of science and skill, have surpassed anything before known by the human race, and in these same seventy-seven years the constitution of nearly every government in Europe has been annihilated by the introduction of more liberal principles. Central and South America have become republics, Canada and Australia are substantially republics, without the name; even in the far East, Japan becomes more free and liberal with each year, and, more marvelous yet, light seems to be breaking over benighted Africa and men are predicting, without exciting ridicule, her redemption from her barbaric sleep of centuries. In a word, freedom seems to be gradually circumnavigating the globe, and, proud thought for us, the polar star of the navigator is our own Republic of the United States.

Judge Thurman spoke feelingly of the uniform kindness and honors bestowed upon him by the people of Ohio from boyhood to old age and spoke of all the distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Ohio and other sections of the country whom he had known during his career. In conclusion he said:

"Before I conclude, there is one statement I feel it my duty to make. In one of our town papers, a few days ago, I saw my name suggested as a proper candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency in 1892. I regretted very much to see the suggestion, for, appearing in a paper known to be very friendly to me and published in the place of my residence, it might naturally be suspected by strangers that it was inspired, or, at least, approved by me, but such was not the fact. My friends, let me say to you in all sincerity and without the least mental reservation, that I am not nor shall I ever again be a candidate for office. I have been sufficiently honored by my party, and neither ask, nor desire any further honor than continued friendship and good will.

"Gentlemen, you have gladdened the heart and brightened the footsteps of an old man, your devoted friend, in his descent of the hill of life, when he has almost reached its foot. May God bless you all, in his earnest prayer."

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Ex-President Cleveland then responded to a toast, "American Citizenship."

He said in part: "I follow the promptings of a heart full of devotion and veneration as I tender from the Democracy of the great State of New York, her tribute of affection for the man whom we honor tonight. I am commissioned to claim for my State her full share of the glory which has been shed upon the American name and character by one whose career and example have been so grand and whose renown cannot be limited in ownership to the neighbors and friends of any locality. We rejoice in the example afforded on this occasion of genuine American citizenship, revealed to us as a safe and infallible interpreter of duty in all emergencies, of a long and honorable public career as an unflinching guide to usefulness and fame.

"In this presence and in the atmosphere of these reflections we should not miss the lesson they commend to us or fail to renew our appreciation of the value of this citizenship and revive our apprehension of the sentiments and conditions in which it has its rise and growth. First of all we should be profoundly grateful that the elements which make up the strength and vigor of American citizenship are so naturally related to our situation and are so simple. Here the plain people of the land are rulers; their investiture of power is only accompanied with the conditions that they should love their country, that they should jealously guard and protect its interests and fair fame and that the intelligence and will with which they are endowed should be devoted to an understanding of its needs and the promotion of its welfare.

"It should never be forgotten that the influence which more than all other things has made our people the safe depositaries of governmental power, and which has furnished the surest guarantee of the strength and perpetuity of the Republic, has its source in the American home. Here our patriotism is born and entwines itself with the growth of filial love, and here our children are taught the story of our safe and independence, but, above all, here in the bracing and wholesome atmosphere of uncomplaining frugality and economy, the mental and moral attributes of our people have been firmly knit and invigorated. Never could it be said of any country so truly as of ours that the permanency of its institutions depends upon its home.

"I have spoken of frugality and economy as important factors in American life. I find no fault with the accumulation of wealth, and am glad to see that energy and enterprise receive their fair reward, but I believe our Government in its natural integrity is exactly entitled to frugal and economical people, and I believe it is safest in the hands of those who have been made strong and self-reliant in their citizenship by self-denial and by the surroundings of an enforced economy.

"When, therefore, men in high places of trust, charged with the responsibility of making and executing our laws, not only condemn but bittily deride cheapness and economy within the homes of our people, and when the expenditures of the Government are reckless and wasteful, we may be sure that something is wrong with us and that a condition exists which calls for a vigorous and resolute defense of Americanism by every man worthy to be called an American citizen. Upon the question of cheapness and economy, whether it relates to individuals or to the operations of the Government, the Democratic party, true to its creed, will unalterably remain attached to our plain and frugal people, when the question is raised whether our people should have the necessities of life at a cheaper rate. We are not ashamed to confess ourselves in full sympathy with the demand for cheaper costs, and we are not disturbed by the hint that this seems necessarily to involve a cheaper man or woman under the coat.

"When the promoter of a party measure which invades every home in the land with higher prices, declares that cheap and nasty go together and this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty, for cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men means cheap country, indignantly repudiate such interpretation of the American sentiment, and when another one, high in the party councils, who has become notorious

as an advocate of a contrivance to perpetuate partisan supremacy by an outrageous interference with the suffrage, announces that the cry for cheapness is un-American, we scornfully reply that his speech does not indicate the slightest conception of true Americanism. I will not refer to other utterances of like import from similar sources. I content myself with recalling the most prominent and significant, and wonder that these things were addressed by Americans to Americans.

"Who was the originator of these condemnations, these epithets? It is hard to speak patiently as we answer that, step by step, a vast number of our people had been led on to following blindly in the path of party, they had been filled with hate and sectional prejudice, they had been captivated by misrepresentation and false promises, they had been corrupted with money and by appeals to their selfishness—all these things led up to their final betrayal to satisfy the demands of those who supplied the funds for their corruption. This betrayal was palpable and it was impossible to deny or conceal the fact that the pretended devotion to the people in the fulfillment of a promise to lighten the burdens of their life, made by the party entrusted with the government, was but a scheme to pay the debts incurred by the purchase of party success, while it further increased the impoverishment of the masses.

"The people were at last aroused and demanded an explanation. The leaders of the party which was caught in the act of robbery and which was arraigned by the people for a violation of its trust, were forced by their predicament to a desperate expedient. To attempt to reverse the current of true Americanism and to discredit the most honorable sentiments belonging to American manhood, were the disgraceful tasks of those who insulted our people by the announcement of the doctrine that to desire cheapness was to love nastiness and to practice economy and frugality was un-American.

"But this is a time when the faith in our countrymen could be fully reestablished. The noise of the recent political revolution is still heard through the land. The people have just demonstrated that there is a point beyond which they cannot be led by blind partisanship and that they are quite competent to examine and correctly decide political questions concerning their rights and welfare. They have unflinchingly resented every attack upon true American manhood and have taught the party leaders that, though slow to anger, they take terrible revenge when betrayed. They permit us to forgive our honored guest for all the cheap coats he has ever worn, for they have declared them to be in the nation. They have also decreed that the doctrine has a place in our politics, for they have enforced the command 'thou shalt not steal,' and have rendered an emphatic verdict against those who have borne false witness.

"Who can now doubt our countrymen's appreciation of that trait, as well illustrated in the character of Allan G. Thurman, and which prompted him throughout his long career, at all times and in all circumstances, and without regard to personal consequences, to do the thing which his conscience and judgment approved, and which seemed to him to be to the interest of his country and in accordance with his Democratic faith?"

"Our rejoicing and his are increased, as we also celebrate tonight the triumph of those Democratic principles for which we fought and fell but two short years ago; and to complete our joy and his, we are permitted to indulge in Democratic enthusiasm over the steadfastness of our party, which, knowing no discouragement, has fought to victory the people's cause. 'We shall fail in our obligations to our fellow countrymen if we stifle conscience and duty by ignominious partisanship, but shall meet every patriotic expectation if we follow the guidance of true and honest Democracy, illuminated by the light of genuine American citizenship.'

GENERAL EWING ON DEMOCRACY.

General Thomas Ewing responded to "The Democratic Party," in relation to its future public economy.

In the course of his speech he said: "Since the war the great industries of the country have been becoming concentrated in the hands of a few great corporations, created by the people and subject to their control. Those vast powers are rapidly multiplying millions and are destroying the industrial independence of the masses. As Democrats in the broader sense we must check this growing evil, so far as means within the legitimate powers of government can be exerted. Taxation, local and national, aggregates over \$800,000,000 per year. To put this enormous tax burden on the wealth instead of on the labor of the country will tend strongly to a wholesale and just distribution of the annual net increase, which labor and capital combined produce.

"We must go back to a National tariff policy. The Republican party has enacted a tariff for protection only, leaving 63,000,000 of the consumers to be plundered by protected manufacturers." General Ewing said the Federal income and inheritance taxes should be and he believes will be restored by the Democracy. They should be imposed in raising revenues by both State and Federal governments. Small incomes and inheritances should be wholly exempt and the tax should be graduated so as to increase with the amount of the inheritance or income. Railway and municipal corporations, he said, should be regulated by the States, to rescue the masses from undue exactions.

Ex-Senator McDonald responded to "The Senate," Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to "Democracy in America," Hon. W. K. Wilson to "The House of Representatives," Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to "The Democracy of the Future," Governor Campbell to "The State of Ohio." Several other addresses were made.

The messages and letters of congratulation received by Judge Thurman are almost innumerable. Many of them come from prominent Republicans. Among some of the senders are Ex-President Hayes, Governor Hill, Senator Everts, Ex-Secretary Bayard, Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Bradley and Brewer, Editor Childs, Ex-Attorney-General Garland, Ex-Commander Rea, of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Butler, Carl Schurz, Fitzhugh Lee, Governor-elect Pattison and Senator Carlisle.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Quieter Times on the New
York Market.Financial Outlook Deemed
Favorable.C. P. Huntington Advocates a Pool
of the Great Railroads
of the West.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The stock market today, while still very active, showed less excitement in the early trading and afterward subsided into its ordinary appearance, with only the usual fluctuations.

The general feeling is that the street has undergone a marked change for the better and the opinion of most of the habitués of the street is that the object of the influential combination of capitalists which has forced the recent decline has been accomplished and with the effecting of the reforms in the railroad business now proposed there will come a general improvement in values. The late reaction from low prices, two days ago, is regarded as principally the effect of covering shorts, together with some buying by those who had thrown their holdings over on the scare.

There were no further failures or bank suspensions to disturb the even course of events, but the bears demonstrated the fact that they have not as yet gone into their holes and are still very much alive. The natural tendency of prices to advance after the late severe drop was checked and, while fluctuations were on a comparatively small scale, they were in some cases very material, though final changes are in most cases for fractional amounts only.

THE LATE FAILURES.

It is stated that Walcott's liabilities will not amount, probably, to more than \$120,000, and assets are ample. The firm is an old one. The failure was due to the failure of clients to respond to a call for margins and to the difficulty of obtaining money from the banks.

The assignee of C. M. Whitney & Co. said this evening that the firm owes about \$3,000,000 on loans, the securities on which were deemed sufficient when the loans were made. A considerable sum in cash to come in within a few days will go toward straightening out the matter. The question of whether the firm will be able to resume depends upon the state of the market in the next few days and the value of the securities pledged.

The assignee of Decker, Howell & Co. has a large force of clerks making up a statement of the firm's condition but its transactions daily were so enormous that it will take some time to arrive at a clear understanding of the assets and liabilities. The assignee said this evening that a large amount of the securities turned over to him were extremely good collateral, particularly Villard stocks, vastly above the temporary price made by this abnormal market.

Creditors use good judgment and do not act hastily. They will not only be paid in full, but will leave a good surplus for the estate.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

A New York Banker Considers the
Country on a Strong Footing.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Mr. Peabody, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., said last evening: "While prudent business men are not at present spreading sail, I cannot see otherwise than that the commercial trade and the general business of the United States is on a sound basis. There is no great expansion and no large over-speculation here, in this country, and the community, as a whole, is not over-invested."

"Europe has sent us an enormous amount of money for breweries and other undertakings, but we have the money and Europe has the properties. I don't see why it should be any great concern of the people here whether English people or English underwriters hold these shares. Whatever may be their intrinsic value, they cannot sell them now and cannot send them here and cannot get their money back. The resources of England are enormous and I have little conception of the amount of money that will be paid out after January 1 upon English capital, which will be available for investment."

"I think that you will find that London will be able to right itself in the end and there will be a large investment demand abroad for sound American securities."

COMBINATION FAVORED.

C. P. Huntington Wishes to Form a
Gigantic Railroad Pool.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, when asked his opinion of the report that Gould was to assume control of the Union Pacific, said: "It looks plausible and if true will give the road a wise administration. He is a practical railroad man and, like myself, wants to bring about a stable condition of things among the great western roads."

"If Gould assumes the presidency of the Union Pacific, does that mean progress toward a big combination that shall include the Southern, the Union, the Missouri Pacific roads and the Atchison?" was asked.

Mr. Huntington replied: "I am in favor of consolidation and have gone so far as to offer to consolidate the Southern Pacific with the Atchison. I told the Atchison people I was willing to combine all our respective properties and let them decide on a name for the joint company. The Atchison people have not accepted the proposition and I cannot say if they will."

Speaking of the rumor that the Standard Oil Company was about to buy a transcontinental road, Mr. Huntington said: "The Standard Oil Company has made no offer to buy into the Southern

Pacific and no one else is trying to buy, that I am aware of. Our figures are too high."

THE NORTH RIVER BANK.

State Superintendent of Banks Preston
Makes a Report.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The North River Bank did not open this morning. The cashier stated the bank officials felt sure they would pull through all right. State Superintendent of Banks Preston made a statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, showing assets, \$2,680,040; liabilities, \$2,657,187, nominal surplus, \$22,852.

Preston said he found there existed no very large obligations of individual directors to the bank. He stated positively that the notes in the bank were all gilt edged in every particular. In his opinion, the trouble was that the bank had not kept a large enough surplus on hand. He would give the institution an opportunity to resume if they could so arrange within a reasonable time, but not until he was assured the depositors would be provided for.

FIRE IN 'FRISCO.

A Quarter of a Million Dollar Blaze Near
the Water Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—A large fire broke out on the corner of Davis and Sacramento streets about 10:30 this evening. In about fifteen minutes a general alarm was sounded and all the engines in the city, including the water tower, went to the scene. The fire was in a large four-story building, on the corner, owned by S. Wangelheim, and occupied by H. D. Hart, commission merchant, Saroni & Co., candy manufacturers, and H. Liebes & Co., cigar factory. The building was destroyed, the roof and floors falling in rapid succession. The entire front of the two upper stories fell out in the street, fortunately no one was hurt. The flames are now under control. The loss on the building is \$125,000 and on the stock \$100,000, making a total of \$225,000.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION FROM
ICEMAN O'SULLIVAN.

He Was at the Carlson Cottage When the
Crime Was Committed, But Did Not
Participate in It.

CHICAGO, November 13.—What purports to be a statement from the iceman, O'Sullivan, who is now in Joliet prison for complicity in the Cronin murder, regarding his connection with the case, as told to an intimate friend, will be published here to-morrow.

O'Sullivan is represented as saying that he was in ignorance of the intention to kill the doctor, having been repeatedly assured by Coughlin that the purpose was to secure from Cronin a document valuable to the Irish cause, and of which Cronin was treacherously in possession.

Burke, Cooney, "The Fox," and O'Sullivan were in the Carlson cottage as the doctor drove up, but O'Sullivan, not liking the actions of Burke and Cooney, went out, undecided what to do. He finally made up his mind and returned. Cronin was lying on the floor, apparently dead. Coughlin then came in and began kicking the body, only desisting when O'Sullivan threatened to shoot him. The iceman then claims to have left the cottage. It is stated that the confession was written but that, in verbal form, it has been several days in the possession of the Cronin prosecution.

AN AGED THIEF.

The Tapping By an Ex-Mayor of Akron,
Ohio.

AKRON, O., November 13.—A great sensation was created yesterday by the arrest of Charles A. Collins, ex-Mayor of Akron and a prominent manufacturer, for robbing the till in A. Gills' saloon.

Gills has been missing money for a long time. Several employees were discharged and members of his family have been under surveillance for a time. Finally detectives today caught Collins taking money and found a coin on his person.

Collins is over 70 years of age and the head of one of the most prominent families in this section of the State. He is also a prominent thirty-third degree Mason. He will not talk. His friends cannot understand the matter.

THE WRECKED CRUISER.

More Bodies Cast Ashore—Theories on
the Cause of the Disaster.

LONDON, November 13.—The bodies of twenty-one sailors of the *Serpent* have been washed ashore on the coast of Spain. The opinion is now expressed that an inch of water exploded the boilers of the vessel.

It is stated that during the last naval maneuvers, the crew of the *Serpent* was unanimous in pronouncing the vessel unseaworthy. Experts differ as to her merits.

Some say her compasses were disordered by the contiguity of vast masses of iron ore in the mountains along the coast.

UTAH ELECTION.

The Liberal Candidate for Delegate
Heavily Snowed Under.

SALT LAKE, November 13.—The official canvass of the vote for delegate in Utah gives Caine, Mormon, 9441 majority over Goodwin, Liberal. This result shows a gain of 6232 in the Mormon vote and a Liberal gain of 2422 in two years. Caine's majority then was 6643. The vote of 1888 was light, especially on the Mormon side.

Dr. Hannay, of London, secretary of the Congressional Union, is dead.

Planning for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The local directory of the World's Fair today adopted a resolution favoring placing on the lake front three permanent buildings, the art gallery, the government building and the aquarium. Three tem-

porary structures for the lake front were also agreed upon, a building for decorative art exhibits, the music hall and a building for electrical devices. A water palace is suggested as a possibility.

A TOWN BURNED.

The Railroad Landing of Tiburon is
Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—Word has been received here that the town of Tiburon, located across the bay, eight miles north of San Francisco, has burned. The fire department was ineffective and as a heavy wind was blowing the fire was beyond control. The fire started at 2:30 this afternoon from a defective flue in a restaurant. Among the buildings destroyed were the Tiburon hotel, the postoffice, Corinthian yacht club house and a dozen stores and houses.

The loss is estimated at \$25,000, mostly insured. One hundred and fifty people are rendered homeless.

A WEST COAST WRECK.

The Tug Alert and a Lighter Go Ashore
on the Catalinas.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., November 13.—The tug Alert, of San Francisco, and a Wilmington Transportation Company's lighter went ashore at the Catalina Islands yesterday, in a heavy northeast wind. Both are total wrecks. The tug was engaged in Government work, towing lighters of rock from the Catalinas for the breakwater here. A sailor named William O'Neill, of San Francisco, was drowned.

A Stormy Passage.

POINT QUEBEC, November 13.—Captain Windall, commander, and a quarter-master of the steamer Vancouver, from Liverpool, were washed overboard and drowned Friday morning last. The vessel's bridge, chart room and docks were completely swept of everything. There was tremendously rough weather during the voyage.

The Rio Grande's Western Outlet.

DENVER, November 13.—The Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland management today announced the opening of a broad gauge line for through business Sunday, November 16. Arrangements are completed to run through cars between Denver and San Francisco.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Daniel Appleton, the well-known New York publisher, is very low from a stroke of apoplexy.

The Southwestern Railway & Steamship Association is in session at St. Louis. Nothing of importance has been done.

At Gloucester, Mass., William Hastings, John Whalen and Thomas Hastings were drowned Monday night. Whalen belonged in California.

At Tipperary the Magistrate's Court changed the venue of the conspiracy case from Tipperary to Colonnell. Counsel for defendants protested, but was overruled.

The count of the vote of Siskiyou County, Cal., is delayed by a protest filed against a further count on the grounds that two Supervisors had bet on the returns.

An evening passenger train on the Reading Road jumped the track near Danville, Pa., and went down an embankment. Seven persons were seriously but not fatally injured.

Judge Sandel, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. He was United States Attorney of the Western District of Arkansas under Cleveland's administration.

At Santa Cruz, California, the Republican county candidates-elect tendered a banquet to their defeated opponents. Nearly all of them responded and the occasion was notable for good cheer and good fellowship.

Mrs. Frank Bishop arrived at San Francisco from Weymouth, Mass., last night, on her way to friends at Alamo, Santa Clara County. She was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated.

The Wellington Barracks of the Guards, at London, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by ladders. Two children, however, are missing.

A Frankfort telegram says that Emperor William has made a personal gift of \$250,000 to Professor Koch, and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the anti-consumption lymph used in Koch's process.

Benjamin Mitchell, elected Representative of the One Hundred and First Kansas Legislative District by the Farmers' Alliance, was in the State of Washington when nominated and elected, and has declined to return to accept the office.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Convention Formed of the Past High
Priests of Arizona.

The grand convention of the Order of High Priests of Arizona, met last evening at the Masonic Hall, and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: Martin W. Kales, president; I. S. Titus, vice-president; F. A. Shaw, treasurer; M. Goldwater, secretary; A. G. Oliver, conductor; George J. Roskrug, chaplain; Joseph B. Cramer, master of ceremonies; George W. Cheyney, herald; James E. Burchard, sentinel.

The following companions were initiated into the mysteries of high priesthood: Joseph B. Cramer, Robert L. Long, George H. N. Lohr, Arizona Chapter No. 1; Fred G. Brecht, Prescott Chapter No. 2; George J. Roskrug, Tucson Chapter No. 3; George W. Cheyney, Cochise Chapter No. 4; James E. Burchard, Flagstaff Chapter No. 5; Jacob Abraham, Silver City, New Mexico, Chapter No. 2.

M. W. Grand Master George W. Cheyney, accompanied by Past Grand Master George J. Roskrug, left this morning for Florence, where they will constitute Gila Valley Lodge No. 9 and install the officers.

Junior Grand Warden Jacob Abraham returns to Clifton.

A number of the delegates will remain in Phoenix a few days.

PLUNGED OFF A BRIDGE.

Railroad Catastrophe in
Western Oregon.Several Killed and Many
Injured.List of the Injured Passengers.
Brought to Portland on a
Special Train.

SALEM, Or., November 13.—The first news of the wrecking of a south-bound Southern Pacific passenger train at Lake Biela last night, by plunging over a bridge, was brought to Salem by an Indian student of the Chinawa Indian school, which is a half mile south of the scene.

Every physician in the city and hundreds of curious people hurried to the scene. The engine was overturned and almost buried in mud. Following came the tender, mail, baggage and express cars. A first class coach was saved from going over by alighting with its front end on an old tree broken off even with the trestle. The interior of this car was completely wrecked. In a tourist sleeper were thirty passengers, only three of whom escaped uninjured.

In the Pullman car Alafia were seventeen. Three of these only came out uninjured. The Pullman Rosebury carried fifteen passengers, only four of which escaped, and these with slight injuries. In the smoker and day coach every seat was occupied, and the proportion of injured was large.

A tramp who was riding on the trucks of the express was found mangled, making a fourth victim, but the number of deaths will probably reach ten, as several are believed to have been fatally injured.

Fires were built near the wreck and physicians and others did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the injured.

A relief train arrived this morning from the scene, bearing the killed, wounded and injured, numbering about twenty-five. M. V. and J. A. Nichols, of San Diego, were on the train, but were unhurt. S. Wolfe, of Los Angeles, had his back injured. G. B. Skulley, of San Bernardino, sustained a shoulder injury and William Rea, of Colton, had his head cut. Jack Crawford, the post-coach, bruised. Charles Vaughn, Forest Grove, leg broken. Frank Cleaven and wife, formerly of Salem, badly hurt. E. E. Dodd, Victoria, British Columbia, broken leg. John Pengilly, 1938 E street, Tacoma, hip out of joint, wife also hurt. W. S. Bowen, Portland, shoulder probably broken. Captain Ewell, San Francisco, both legs broken near the ankles. Myer Wolfheim, Mount Vernon, Washington, tongue, side and hand bruised, smashed in the hip, his tongue was almost bitten to two. Samuel Anson, New York City, wide and back sprained. Wilson Berry, North Dakota, throat injured, but not fatally; C. M. Burrough, Ellsworth, Kansas, back sprained; Fred Waite, Ellsworth, Kansas, back broken. His injuries will probably prove fatal. He was carried to Eugene, Missisippi.

Laura Ekfelt, Portland, injured at the throat; Sallie Ekfelt, not hurt; Clara Hamlet, Tacoma, arm broken; Dr. Hamill and wife, Philadelphia, both had their spines badly hurt. They were just returning from a trip around the world. J. L. Kimberlie, Wisconsin, back hurt; Mrs. Canning, very badly hurt; C. Griebel, drummer for the Val Biate Brewing Company, thigh broken; Pete Beckley, of Oakland, Or., ribs broken and back injured; Hanna Fish, Tower, N. D., spine injured, also side; Arthur Erson, Seattle, Wash., collar bone broken, cut and bruised about the side and body; Eugene Fish, Tower, N. D., leg sprained and side bruised. Miss Nettie Starkey, Portland, and well known in Salem, where she formerly resided, perhaps fatally injured internally; Charles Berry, Tacoma, badly bruised; J. J. Joy, Nestle, N.